

which the problems are attacked, the numerous contentions in *Arbildung* and *Orthogenesis*, the constant repetition that this or that contention is proved to be correct, will serve to bring the study of Lepidoptera, to which Eimer has drawn attention, onwards by instigating others to verify the facts and examine the arguments. For this Lepidopterists can only be thankful.

ON THE BIRDS OF LOMBLEN, PANTAR, AND ALOR.

BY ERNST HARTERT.

PRACTICALLY nothing has hitherto been known of the ornithology of these islands, lying in a line from Flores to Wetter, although Doherty had collected butterflies in all of them, but no birds. Everett's exploration of these islands is, therefore, of great importance. Altogether the birds prove that the Flores ornithology reaches to Alor with but little alteration, while the ornithology of Wetter has already a greater proportion of modified forms. The ornithology of Lomblen, Pantar, and Alor (or Ombay) is chiefly the same, but in some cases that of Alor differs, and probably has received some Timorese immigrants, while Lomblen and Pantar are more purely Floresian. These facts would probably be more striking if the collections from Lomblen and Pantar were larger.

In Alor Everett collected chiefly in the eastern end of the island (Irána), where there was a small river, but he was not satisfied there. He then went by boat to Larantuka, in Flores, stopping four days at Lomblen *en route*, but finding the mountains everywhere inaccessible, owing to there being not a drop of water on them. At Mount Wokka he found fighting going on; in fact all these islands, except Alor and Pantar, were just then in a state of absolute anarchy. During the Alor trip Everett and his men frequently could not get enough to eat, and the water was always bad, and they had a good deal of exposure in open boats under a terrific sun. "The result was," Everett writes, "that I got a severe attack of intermittent fever, and when off my head I think I must have kicked violently against something with my damaged leg—anyhow I burst a vein and the leg swelled to an enormous size. It was kept banded with ice for a week, and ultimately I was taken to the hospital in Makassar, where I am now slowly recovering from an operation. The Alor collection of birds cannot be regarded as at all an exhaustive one. It is sufficient, however, to show that the Flores ornithology reaches its limit there. I could find no trace of an *Electus* in Flores, or any of the islands up to Alor. *Trichoglossus* and *Geoffroyus* were not seen, and the natives did not know them. There is a *Geocichla* in Alor, but I failed to get it, and my hunters twice saw a bird which they identified with the *Scythrops*. An *Elanus* was once observed. A single *Gerygone* was shot, but too damaged for preservation. *Gallus furcatus* is common. Other birds identified beyond doubt in Alor, but not sent, were *Pandion leucocephalus*, *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, and *Tringoides hypoleucus*. My principal object in visiting Alor was not attained, viz. the ascent of the mountain at the eastern end (6000 feet!), and it can only be achieved during or immediately after the rainy season. I would have made a longer stay in Lomblen, but I had rice only just enough to carry my party to Larantuka. Neither I nor my men could subsist on maize, which

is the only thing eatable that is procurable in these islands. As the dry season was well set in, with consequent scarcity of insects, etc., and I could not get water carried up the mountain even for four rupees for each man carrying a single bamboo full, it was hardly worth staying, even if I had had provisions. The birds also were in poor plumage."

In another letter Everett says: "It is curious how *Electus cornelia* got to Sumba if there is no species of the genus in Timor. I feel sure that there is an *Electus* in Wetter—perhaps *E. westermanni*, of which the home is still unknown, or a new species."

A few mammals were collected on Alor: *Cephalotes peronii* Geoff., *Xantharpyia amplexicaudata* Geoff., *Pteropus temmincki* Peters, and *Mus rattus neglectus* Jent.

1. *Corvus macrorhynchus* Wagl.

Lomblen and Alor.

2. *Pratincola caprata* (L.).

Lomblen and Alor.

3. *Cisticola cisticola* (Temm.).

Alor.

4. *Parus atriceps* Horsf.

Alor.

5. *Dicaeum igniferum* Wall.

Alor and Pantar.

6. *Acmonorhynchus annae* Bütt. (?)

One young *male* from Alor. It has no yellow on the rump, but this is wanting in young of both sexes (see Vol. IV. p. 518), and there is therefore no reason to doubt that this specimen belongs to *A. annae*, although it would be desirable to examine adult birds from Alor.

7. *Cinnyris solaris* (Temm.).

Not rare in Alor and Lomblen. No difference from Flores specimens.

8. *Anthreptes malaccensis chlorigaster* (Sharpe).

Alor, Lomblen, and Pantar.

9. *Zosterops aureifrons* Wall.

Lomblen.

10. *Zosterops citrinella* Bp.

Alor, common. ♂ ad. (pairing in March): "Iris raw sienna-brown; bill dusky black, basal half of lower mandible plumbeous; legs lead-grey."

11. *Stigmatops ocellaris* (Gould).

Alor, common. The difference in size and colour of the sexes is enormous. The wing measures about 73 mm. in the *male*, 65 mm. in the *female*.

12. *Philemon timoriensis neglectus* (Büttik.).

Lomblen, Pantar, and Alor.

I have hitherto, following Büttikofer, put down *Philemon neglectus* as a distinct species, but having now before me a large series from Lombok, Sambawa, Sumba, and Flores to compare with the birds from Savu and Timor, and those now procured on Alor, Pantar, and Lomblen. I see that the differences are very slight and variable. In fact freshly moulted specimens of the two forms are very difficult to distinguish, the only difference being a lighter forehead and more distinct whitish eyebrow in *Ph. timoriensis timoriensis*, which are also generally, but not always, slightly smaller in size. I found it by no means easy to decide to which form the Alor and Pantar birds belonged. Young individuals have wide greenish edges to the wing-quills, and the whitish margins on the back are also a sign of immaturity, though not to be found in the nestling.

13. *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.).

Alor.

14. *Munia pallida* Wall.

Alor.

15. *Munia quinticolor* (Vieill.).

(See Vol. IV. p. 521.) Three specimens from Alor have the rump very pale, even paler than the Flores specimens before me. This character, however, is variable even in the three Alor birds, and no doubt the freshly moulted bird has a much darker rump. Even the lighter forehead and crown is due to an abraded state of plumage, and I no longer believe in *M. wallucei* as a species, and even doubt that it will ultimately be possible to separate it subspecifically.

16. *Munia punctulata nisoria* (Temm.).

Lomblen.

17. *Munia molucca* > *propinqua*.

One single skin from Pantar. It hardly differs from typical *M. molucca*, but a series will probably show an approach towards *M. m. propinqua*, if not that they are true *M. m. propinqua*.

I am here making use of the sign introduced by Meyer & Wieglesworth, a sign which may well be used in addition to simple trinomials, if the form is not the typical subspecies referred to in the third name, but stands somewhat between the latter and the form to which the specific name has been given to show to which of the two forms it appears to be nearer related.

18. *Eulabes veneratus* (Bp.).

Alor and Pantar.

The wattles vary very much in length, but, according to the sex-marks on our specimens, the longer wattles are not peculiar to the *male*, but rather to age. The young bird has a bare nape, but no wattles. The iris in the *male* was found to be chocolate-brown, in the *female* clear lemon-yellow, in a young *female* dirty white. "The lappets are orange-yellow; bill deep orange; feet wax-yellow, claws yellowish horn-brown." The Alor and Pantar specimens are like those from other islands, but some (not all) of the Flores skins have longer wings.

19. *Artamus leucorhynchus* (Valenc.).

Alor.

20. *Chibia bimaënsis* (Bp.).

Alor and Pantar.

21. *Oriolus broderipi* Bp.

Alor, Pantar, and Lomblen.

22. *Lanius bentet* Horsf.

Alor.

23. *Pachycephala fulvotincta* Wall.

Common on Lomblen, Pantar, and Alor. Nestlings found in April.

24. *Graucalus floris alfredianus* subsp. nov.

Half a dozen specimens from Alor closely resemble typical *G. floris* from Flores, but are distinctly paler grey above and below, and the *males* do not have the black throat and sides of the head. The *males* are like the *females*, only the feathers above the nostrils are black, while in the *females* they are dark grey, and the chin is blackish. I believe the *males* before me to be fully adult, but if they are not I cannot say whether they ever assume the black throat and sides of the head which are so conspicuous in *G. floris floris*. The wing of the Alor specimens is mostly about 5 mm. longer. "The iris is dark brown in both sexes; bill, legs, and feet black."

There is also a skin from Lomblen (♀, nat. coll.), which is like those from Alor, but a shade darker, thus perhaps pointing towards *G. floris floris*.

25. *Edoliosoma timoriense* Sharpe.

An immature *male* from Lomblen seems to belong to *E. timoriense*.

26. *Lalage timoriensis* (S. Müll.).

Common on Alor.

27. *Piezorhynchus trivirgatus* (Temm.).

Lomblen and Alor.

A nest with three rather hard-set eggs was found on April 2nd in Alor. It is not very deep, lined with roots and twigs, but not with any soft material, outside ornamented with dry leaves, cobwebs, and chips of bark. The walls are not very thick. The eggs are elongate, both ends rather rounded, but the thick end much thicker. They are creamy white, spotted with rufous brown and deeper lying purplish grey spots, more frequent on the thick end, but none of them very large. The eggs measure 21.5 : 15 and 23 : 15 mm.

28. *Rhipidura diluta* Wall.

One *female* from Lomblen.

29. *Rhipidura semicollaris* Müll. & Schleg.

A series in very much abraded plumage, collected on Alor in May and April. See my remarks pp. 525, 526 in Vol. IV. of this journal. *Rhipidura semicollaris*,

celebensis, and *sumbensis* are indeed very closely allied forms. The wings of the Alor specimens measure: *males* 72—74 mm., *females* 68—69 mm.

30. **Monarcha inornatus** (Garn.).

Two *males* from Alor. Both have the grey foreneck washed with rusty rufous, but I believe this to be a sign of immaturity.

31. **Myiagra rufigula** (? *colonus* Hart.).

Both sexes from Alor. They seem to have the bills rather narrower than typical *M. rufigula* from Timor and Savu, and seem almost to belong to *M. rufigula colonus* from Kalao and Djampea, which I separated on account of their narrower bills. The specimens from Alor, however, have mostly a string tied rather tightly round the beak, and some have the beaks damaged, so that it is difficult to say to which subspecies they belong.

32. **Terpsiphone floris** Büttik.

Alor and Lombok.

“♂. Iris dark brown, eye-wattle and bill cobalt-blue, the maxilla tipped with black: interior of mouth yellow-green; legs bluish plumbeous, claws grey.”

33. **Hypothymis azurea** (Bodd.).

Alor.

34. **Acanthopneuste borealis** (Blas.).

Alor, April.

35. **Hiru do striolata** (Temm. & Schleg.).

Five skins from Alor. This same form was found on Flores (Vol. IV. p. 526). Sharpe (*Cat. B.* Vol. X. p. 163) enumerated Flores among the localities for “*Hirundo japonica*,” but Sharpe & Wyatt (*Monograph of the Swallows*) more correctly included Flores among the islands where *H. striolata* lived. These birds are evidently residents on all these islands, and not winter guests only. Everett procured specimens late in April.

36. **Pitta concinna everetti** subsp. nov.

Pitta concinna was found to be not rare on the island of Alor, but comparing the Alor birds with our fine series of specimens from Lombok and Flores, it is evident that they have longer bills. They measure from the anterior margin of the nostril to the tip of the maxilla 17—18 mm., against 14—15 mm. in *P. concinna concinna*, or about 27—28 mm. against about 25—26 mm. from base of bill to tip. Other differences I cannot find; but, slight and unimportant as this character may be, it is desirable to put it on record, and such record is best preserved by a subspecific term, being otherwise easily lost. In the adult *male* of this subspecies “the iris is brown, the bill entirely black, legs pale purplish brown.” “In the young bird the angle of mouth and tip of bill are orange.”

Eggs of *Pitta concinna everetti* were found on Alor on April 17th. They are short, ovate, and of white colour, covered all over with rufous brown and purplish

grey patches of irregular form, bolder and darker in one, paler and smaller in the other of the two eggs sent. They are thus quite typical *Pitta* eggs. They measure 28.1 : 22 and 27.5 : 22 mm.

37. *Pitta concinna concinna* (?).

There is a series of young specimens and one probably old bird in totally worn plumage from Lomblen, with the bill hardly or not at all longer than in Lombok specimens. It is probably the unmodified typical form, the modification only having taken place in Alor: but there is some doubt whether this Lomblen bird is fully adult, as the bill shows some brown on the culmen.

38. *Collocalia neglecta* G. R. Gray.

Common on Alor. What I said on p. 268 of Vol. IV. of this journal applies also to the Alor specimens. The white edges to the rump and tail-coverts are very scanty in some specimens, which I believe are very old individuals. Nests with eggs, which were mostly hard-set, were found on March 25th on Alor. The eggs measure 17:11 and 16.6 to 11.1 mm. The nests are composed of rootlets, fibres, and lichens, held together by sometimes very little, sometimes a great amount of saliva, by which they are also fixed to the rocks, and which sometimes forms large lumps on the sides. Some of the fibre-like material is evidently picked up from the sea.

39. *Caprimulgus affinis* Horsf.

Alor, one *female*.

40. *Merops ornatus* Lath.

Alor and Lomblen.

41. *Halcyon sanctus* (Vig. & Horsf.).

Alor.

42. *Halcyon chloris* (Bodd.).

Alor.

43. *Alcedo ispida floresiana* (Sharpe).

A series of eight specimens from Alor proves again that the *female* has the mandible red, the maxilla black, while the *male* has both mandible and maxilla black. This is already developed in the young birds. The ear-coverts are sometimes mixed with blackish blue, and always so in young individuals. (See *antéc*, p. 42.)

44. *Eurystomus orientalis australis* (Sw.).

Alor.

45. *Cuculus poliocephalus* Lath.

Pantar.

46. *Centropus javanicus* (Dumont).

Alor and Pantar. "Iris dark brown in adult birds." Eggs were taken on April 5th and April 17th. They were white, with a little gloss, and very variable in size, measuring from 32 : 26.5 to 28 : 23 mm.

47. *Eudynamis orientalis* (L.).

I did not find it easy to determine these birds from Alor, but they belong, I think, to *E. orientalis*, or a subspecies of it.

It is to Mr. Whitehead's credit to have pointed out that the *females* of *E. honorata malayana* are black, like young *males*, when in the nest, and I myself and others have been able to corroborate his statements, but this must by no means be generalised, for the young of the Alor birds, as well as those of *E. cyanocephala*, are evidently buff above and whitish below. It would be of great interest to know which birds are the foster-parents of these cuckoos on the different islands, and to know whether there is any similarity between their young and those of these cuckoos.

48. *Iyngipicus graudis excelsior* subsp. nov.

Two *males* from Alor differ from our large series from Lombok, Sambawa, and Flores in their larger size. While the wing in the latter ranges from 83 to 85.5 mm. in the *males*, the two from Alor have the wing 90 and 92 mm. in length. Their bill (from forehead) measures 20.5 mm., their tails 50 and 52 mm. The breast and abdomen in *I. g. excelsior* is less distinctly washed with yellowish than in most others.

49. *Iyngipicus grandis grandis* Hargitt.

Two *males*. They have the wings 85 mm. long, and I do not see that they even point towards *I. g. excelsior*.

50. *Psittuteles euteles* (Temm.).

Alor, Pantar, and Lomblen. "Iris red, with inner ring of brown; orbital skin blue, cere brown; bill orange; feet grey, with darker claws."

51. *Cacatua parvula occidentalis* Hart.

Three specimens from Pantar and one from Alor belong to this subspecies (see p. 120), although their bills are not perhaps quite so powerful as those from Lombok.

52. *Pisorhina menadensis albiventris* (Sharpe).

Two *males* from Lomblen are rather more rufous than those from Flores and other islands. The downy plumage is dirty white, with greyish brown cross-bars. ♂ ad. "Iris golden-yellow; cere pale brown; bill horn-yellow, clouded with dark brown; feet pale dull ochreous."

As I have said before, *P. albiventris* and *P. menadensis* are very closely allied.

In fact there is nothing to distinguish the former from *P. menadensis* but its generally more whitish abdomen. Some specimens, however, are quite indistinguishable, and it is hardly necessary to separate the two forms. (See also Meyer & Wiglesworth's *Birds of Celebes*, Vol. I.)

53. *Haliastur indus intermedius* (Gurn.).

Alor. Typical *intermedius*, with very narrow black shaft-lines on the head and breast.

54. *Astur sylvestris* (Wall.).

Alor and Pantar. The great difference in size between the sexes and the kestrel-like plumage of the young bird have been described before on p. 47. The nestling is covered with pinky white or pale brownish white down. The iris of the nestling, just getting its first feathers, is "brown, orbital region and lores greenish, cere bright chrome-yellow; bill jet-black; legs wax-yellow, claws black."

55. *Falco lunulatus* Lath.

One ♀ ad. Pantar.

56. *Tinnunculus moluccensis* > *occidentalis* M. & Wg.

A series of kestrels from Alor, Pantar, and Lomblen should, I think, be identified with the Western subspecies *occidentalis*, but at the same time they point to the typical form, being nearly as dark below, and the ear-coverts being less greyish in some specimens. I have here again adopted the system of Messrs. Meyer & Wiglesworth to denote lesser degrees of supposed local variation than subspecies, thinking that these signs are sometimes useful as a supplementary addition to the trinomial method of nomenclature.

57. *Ptilinopus everetti* Rothsch.

Mr. Rothschild characterised this most interesting pigeon in *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* No. t.I. p. xxxiv (February 1898) as follows:—

"This new species may be described as being between *P. cinctus* and *P. albocinctus*. It differs from *P. cinctus* in having the throat and neck white, with fine narrow wavy very pale grey cross-lines, instead of white, washed with lemon-yellow, and in having a wider and lighter terminal bar to the tail-feathers. *P. albocinctus* has the throat and neck bluish grey, and the abdomen darker, the bar across the tail narrower. *P. lettiensis* differs in having the neck and throat ivory-white, and the end of the tail yellowish white, not pale grey."

Mr. Everett found this *Ptilinopus* not rare on Alor and Pantar. Some specimens have the neck and chest so closely barred with grey that these parts appear quite ashy, but much lighter than in *P. albocinctus*, while in others they are almost white. If the sexes noted by Mr. Everett's natives can be trusted, then these are not sexual differences, but I almost think the darker birds must be the *females*. One specimen (a ♀, nat. coll.) has a slight yellowish wash over the white chest. The young bird in its first plumage has the wing and back green, with lemon-yellow edges to the feathers; the blue-black band across the breast not developed.

The old bird has the horny fore-part of the bill yellow, the basal part darker, greenish or bluish. The wing of the adult bird measures 165—175 mm.; the tail about 120; the terminal bar to the tail 32—34 mm.

58. *Osmotreron floris* (Wall.).

Alor, Pantar, and Lomblen. I cannot see any differences between the specimens from Alor and those from Flores, but the series from Lomblen is very small and consists mostly of young birds. It is possible, however, that Lomblen birds have the wing and bill a little smaller. ♂ ad. (nat. coll.) Alor: "Iris orange; beak horn-yellow, clouded with plumbeous, basal half dark blackish grey; feet carmine, nails dark grey."

59. *Carpophaga rosacea* (Temm.).

Alor and Pantar, not rare. ♀ ad. (A.L.): "Iris crimson; orbital ring, nostrils, and feet carmine; bill horny grey, extreme tip black." ♀ juv.: "Iris clear cinnamon-brown, eyelids pale grey; bill brownish plumbeous; feet pale dull carmine."

Both *male* and *female*, when adult, have the rosy head, while young individuals have the crown of a pale grey, like the breast, but paler. Alor and Pantar specimens resemble fully those of other islands.

60. *Carpophaga aenea* (L.).

Alor and Pantar. The tail is generally greenish, but in one adult *male* one old feather is quite steel-blue. This shows again how careful one must be to compare specimens in the same stage of plumage when studying local races.

61. *Ptilinopus melanocephalus* (Forst.).

Alor, Pantar, and Lomblen, common.

62. *Geopelia maugeus* (Temm.).

Alor, Pantar.

63. *Turtur tigrinus* (Temm.).

Alor.

64. *Chalcophaps indica* (L.).

Alor.

65. *Macropygia magna* Wall.

A fine series of this fine pigeon, hitherto only known from Timor, was collected in Alor. They vary a good deal, *females* and young birds having a more rufous breast and spotted head.

66. *Macropygia ruficeps orientalis* Hart.

One *female* from Pantar. The hind-neck rather sandy brown.

67. *Turnix powelli* Guillemard.

Lomblen and Alor. Iris white in both sexes. Eggs were found on April 1st, 5th, and 31st on Alor. They vary in shape and colour, being more rounded or more

pointed, and the spots being larger in some, the ground-colour browner in others than usual, but they are always typical *Turnix* eggs. They measure 26.6 : 20, 24.6 : 20.5, 26.5 : 20.4, and so on.

68. *Turnix maculosus* (Temm.).

Alor. ♀ ad. "Iris white; bill lemon-yellow, passing into light horn-grey on the distal portion; legs dull ochreous yellow." Eggs from Lomblen are typical *Turnix* eggs, and measure 23.5 : 19.5 mm.

69. *Synoicus raalteni* (Temm.).

Alor. The specimens are very deep rufous. The *female* is rufous brown below, barred with black; the young bird reddish brown, with whitish throat and abdomen. Two clutches of five eggs each were brought in by different natives on April 18th, all with well-developed chicks in them. They have a thick shell, are of a whitish cream-colour, and covered with small round spots of a dark brown. They measure 28.3 : 22.5, 27 : 21.5 mm., and so on.

70. *Megapodius duperreyi* Less. & Garn.

Alor.

71. *Himantopus leucocephalus* Gould.

Alor.

72. *Gallinago megala* Swinh.

Alor.

The following lists show what is now actually known through Everett's collections from the three islands. Where a species is known from one island and not from the other, a dash has been placed where it is wanting; only in cases where I was quite sure that it was represented by another form I have put its name in the corresponding place.

LOMBLEN.	PANTAR.	ALOR.
<i>Corvus macrorhynchus.</i>	—	<i>Corvus macrorhynchus.</i>
<i>Pratincola caprata.</i>	—	<i>Pratincola caprata.</i>
—	—	<i>Cisticola cisticola.</i>
—	—	<i>Parus atriceps.</i>
—	<i>Dicaeum igniferum.</i>	<i>Dicaeum igniferum.</i>
—	—	<i>Acemonorhynchus annae.</i>
<i>Cinnyris solaris.</i>	—	<i>Cinnyris solaris.</i>
<i>Anthreptes malaccensis chlorig.</i>	<i>Anthreptes malaccensis chlorig.</i>	<i>Anthreptes malaccensis chlorig.</i>
<i>Zosterops aureifrons.</i>	—	—
—	—	<i>Zosterops citrinella.</i>
—	—	<i>Stigmatops ocularis.</i>
<i>Philemon timor. neglectus.</i>	<i>Philemon timor. neglectus.</i>	<i>Philemon timor. neglectus.</i>
—	—	<i>Taeniopygia insularis.</i>
—	—	<i>Munia pallida.</i>
<i>Munia punctul. nisoria.</i>	—	„ <i>quinticolor.</i>
—	<i>Munia molucca propinqua.</i>	—
—	<i>Eulabes veneratus.</i>	<i>Eulabes veneratus.</i>

LOMBLEN.	PANTAR.	ALOR.
—	—	Artamus leucorhynchus.
—	Chibia bimaënsis.	Chibia bimaënsis.
Oriolus broderipi.	Oriolus broderipi.	Oriolus broderipi.
—	—	Lanius bentet.
Pachycephala fulvotincta.	Pachycephala fulvotincta.	Pachycephala fulvotincta.
Graucalus floris (?alfredianus).	—	Graucalus floris alfredianus.
Edoliosoma timoriense.	—	—
—	—	Lalage timoriensis.
Piezorhynchus trivirgatus.	—	Piezorhynchus trivirgatus.
Rhipidura diluta.	—	—
—	—	Rhipidura semicollaris.
—	—	Monarcha inornatus.
—	—	Myiagra rufigula.
Terpsiphone floris.	—	Terpsiphone floris.
—	—	Hypothymis azurea.
—	—	Acanthopneuste borealis.
—	—	Hirundo striolata.
Pitta concinna coccinna.	—	Pitta concinna everetti.
—	—	Collocalia neglecta.
—	—	Caprimulgus affinis.
Merops ornatus.	—	Merops ornatus.
—	—	Halcyon sanctus.
—	—	„ chloris.
—	—	Alcedo ispida floresiana.
—	—	Eurystomus or. australis.
—	Cuculus poliocephalus.	—
—	Centropus javanicus.	Centropus javanicus.
—	—	Eudynamis orientalis.
Iyngipicus grandis grandis.	—	Iyngipicus grandis excelsior.
Psittenteles euteles.	Psittenteles euteles.	Psittenteles euteles.
—	Cacatua parvula occident.	Cacatua parvula occident.
Pisorhina menadens. albiventris.	—	—
—	—	Haliastur indus intermedius.
—	Astur sylvestris.	Astur sylvestris.
—	Falco lunulatus.	—
Tinnunculus moluccens.occidentalis.	Tinnunculus moluccens.occidentalis.	Tinnunculus moluccens.occidentalis.
—	Ptilinopus everetti.	Ptilinopus everetti.
Osmotreron floris.	Osmotreron floris.	Osmotreron floris.
—	Carpophaga rosacea.	Carpophaga rosacea.
—	„ aenea.	„ aenea.
Ptilinopus melanocephalus.	Ptilinopus melanocephalus.	Ptilinopus melanocephalus.
—	Geopelia maugeus.	Geopelia maugeus.
—	—	Turtur tigrinus.
—	—	Chalcophaps indica.
—	—	Macropygia magna.
—	—	—
Turnix powelli.	Macropygia rufic. orient.	Turnix powelli.
„ maculosus.	—	„ maculosus.
—	—	Synoicus ralteni.
—	—	Megapodius duperreyi.
—	—	Ilimantopus leucocephalus.
—	—	Gallinago mekala.
—	—	Observed, not sent :
—	—	Pandion hal. leucocephalus.
—	—	Haliaëtus leucogaster.
—	—	Triogoides hypoleucus.
—	—	Gallus varius (= furcatus).